Business Motices.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS. - The HORACE WA-283.4 modern improved Planes and Melodeons are to be four only at No. 383 Broadway. Planes and Melodeons to reat, an rent allowed on purcasse; for sale on mouthly prejects. See and-head Planes from \$30 to \$150; Melodeons, \$40 to \$155

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS STOCK for ALBERT H NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-at

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UMON INDIA-RUBBER Co.'s STOCK for sale by ALBURET H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-The time has SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—The time trade. He who buys a Sewing Machine now will have a creat advantage over the special series of the hurry for werk comes on. The him who purchases after the hurry for werk comes on. The him who purchases after the hurry for werk comes on. The him who purchases after the hurry for werk comes on. The him who purchases after the hurry for werk comes on. The him who purchases after the hurry for werk comes on. The him who purchases and sense is to all who sapply.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Brondway, New-York.

WIGS-HAIR-DYE --- WIGS. --- BAI CHELOR'S Wies HAIR-DYE Wies. BAICHELOR Wies and Tourses have improvements peculia to their how.
They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beaut case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and beauch to the world. Twenty private rooms for applying his famous Dyr. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Breadway.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.-Having this day consummated a salisfactory adjustment of differences with G. W. Westbrock, I hereby notify the trade that I have reline to the difference with G. C. Brade dray right, title and interest in and to the MENICAN MUSTAGE LINIERN.

A. G. BRAGE.

BARNES & PARK No. 304 Broadway, New York, & successors to Geo. W. Westbrook, invite the p

A GREAT CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS with be found in Holloway's Giventar and Pills The workerful curses effected by these medicines in complaints incidental to females, would appear incredible to the clitzens of the Union, if the facts were not daily confirmed. Sold at the manufactories, No. 60 Maillenname, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, Landon, and by all druggids, at 25c., 62ja., and \$1 per put or bor.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

New Pork Daily Tribune

PRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Subsoribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to men-tion the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Al-ways mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What over is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a quaranty of his good faith.

We sannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Subscription: to The Tainung wishing their Post-Office ad-Gress changed, should in all cases give their present Post-Office and State, and testify which edition, whether Daily, Squi-Weokly, or Weekly; and cinh subscribers should give date of anharmption. This would frequently prevent delay.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 175,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant he advertising in the country. Advertisements should be banded in at any time before, and not later than, Tuesday of each week.

CONGRESS did nothing yesterday beyond an death of PRESTON S. neuncing in each House the death of Presson S. Brooks, and attending the funeral obsequies. Mr. Trumpull presented the credentials of Mr. Han-LAN of Iows, and that gentleman resumed his seat in the Senate.

The Arabia at Halifax brings three days later news from Europe, which will be found in another column.

By an arrival at Boston we learn that two sailors of the lost steamship Lyonnais were taken from a raft shortly after the disaster, by Capt. Ray of the bark Essex, bound from Boston to Rio Janeiro. These sailors stated that other vessels were in sight after the steamer sunk, and they appeared to think that some of the passengers in the boats were

It will be seen by a communication in another column that we were mistaken in supposing that no white man had yet been put to death on suspicion of complicity in the reported slave insurrections. It would appear from that communication that, in addition to twenty negroes barbarously bitled by the trightened residents in the vienity of the Dover Iron Works in Tennessee, a white man, charged with being privy to the plot, had been squeezed to death in a cotton press! The very fact that such cruelties are deemed necessary to buttress up the institution of Slavery is concousive evidence against it. No institution requiring such supports can, in the present age of the world, long maintain itself.

Since, by an affecting dispensation of Providence, Preston S. Brooks was stretched cold in death, our readers will bear us witness that we have avoided any barsh expression with respect to him, to his character, or the act whose memory is henceforth inseparably connected with his name. For himself, he had gone to the bar of the Eternal Judge; for his character, and the part he had performed in the affairs of the country, they were things of history, and we had no desire to add a single word to what we had already been called to say respecting them.

Not so, however, with the unbecoming display which attended the obsequies in the hall of the Representatives yesterday. Tast is a matter which requires a pretty plain comment. The House had adjourned with all the ceremony and observance exhibited on the death of the most honoved and influential member. The President and Cabinet were present: the President elect had seen fit to be there; the members of the Senate were there also. But the place of Mr. Summer-still detaized at home by dangerous illness caused by marderous and cowards blows which that dead acm had inflicted-was vacant; as if to remind all spectators of the great crime against ordinary manliness, against the Constitution, against the dunity and rights of a sovereign State, of which the deceased had been the instrument. Over all the scene, too, hung the awe which death, sudden and fearful as the intervening band of God, must naturally inspire. The example of silence, if not of forgetfulness, was given in the presence of the personal and political friends of the Senator whom Mr. Brooks had so cruelly injured, and of the State whose repregentative he had feloniously stricken to the earth. And get in spite of all these circumstances there was found a man to call up there over that poor dead body, the recollection of the assault on Mr. Summer, and, with lend praise of the deed, to flout not only the solemnity of the hour, but the very House which had left its proper business, and granted its Hall to the performance of the funeral. Is Mr Savage a fool or a madman thus to violate all propriety? Did he mean from behind the de force of a coffin to hurl a safe insult at the friends of Mr. Sumper, at the Republicans in Congress, at the House which had expelled Brooks, and at the deliberate judgment of the whole country which justified that expulsion? Or was it a wretched piece of bravado, uttered by one of those who were prive to the crime before it was committed; who, indeed, put its commission upon Brooks, and who feel that its shameful responsibility still clirgs to them? On

Mr. Savage is a fool, a madman or a braggart is of little consequence. His words of yesterday were an outrage to the sacred decencies of death, and a defiance to the common sense and the public opinion of the world. They have raised him for a moment out of the obscurity of his habitual existence; but they raise him only to be the mark of universal disgust and contempt.

We print this morning a letter on "Disunion" from our well-known correspondent J. S. P., now at Washington, in which that gentleman alleges his fancied grievances with much more perspicacity then he states his opinions. He complains, first, that he is called by THE TRIBUNE "a disunionist;" and in the second place, that he is declared to have lately become such. With this personal matter we shall make very short work. It is not a question of the least consequence whether or not our correspondent be "a disunionist in the popular and generally received acceptation of the term," so long as his views lead just as inevitably to practical disunion as the views of Mr. Garrison or Mr. Wendell Phillips: and it is a matter of less consequence whether or not be has recently embraced such views, or has entertained them from his tender years. Our simple statement was hardly worth such an elongated refutation. A person who suddenly proclaims to the world, for the first time, his conclusions, can hardly expect the public to be familiar with his private processes and internal exercises of spirit; we call him a recent convert, and in the construction of the word recent, it does not seem to us that a year or two can make much moral difference. Our correspondent should know by this time that THE TRIBUNE has little need of shielding itself behind the aberrations or idiosyneracies of anybody; and if he had called this fact calmly to mind he would have saved himself much discomfort and several sheets of paper.

We have read this letter several times and with much attention, and we must confess that we consider it a very odd jumble, a very circular piece of logic, and a very confused statement of opinion, in all of which respects it strangely differs from the usual efforts of its author. Only one thing can with certainty be said of it. The writer is in a very low state of mind, and appears to have engrafted upon his political creed a fatality quite Oriental He has fixed upon a predetermine! order of events, and has quietly scated himself to await the terrible consummation with the stoicism of a Millerite at midnight in a cemetery. True, he tacks of leading forlorn hopes, and announces that he "yet carries the flag of resistance;" but then a soldier who leads a torlorn hope so feebly and waves the flag of resistance so tremulously, may fairly be considered already enamored of defeat. But it is not merely in his forlorn hopes and flage that the writer is inconsistent. He see ns to be very much in the dubious position of the cat in the adage. "I desire," he says, "no such thing as "the dissolution of the Union." "Let the North and South," he says, in a moment after, "part " in the manner that becomes the civilization of the "nineteenth century." "Prepare, then," he says, in another place, in a deliberate and sober manner, "for what apparently awaits us." Indeed, we may as well say here that the only difference between this writer and the Worcester referners is that they expect the dissolution of the Union and do desire it, while he expects the dissolution of the Union and does not desire it. And yet we do not see why his premises are not their premises; why their conclusions should not be his conclusions, and his desires as ardent as theirs. They are in a great hurry to sever the bond, while he is patient and resigned; and yet if Freedom is never again to be triumphant, and if Slavery-extension is inevitably to be the pol'cy of the future as it has been the policy of the past, what right have we to wait, and how can tender consciences reconcile themselves to a condition of things which will spread this great curse over soil which might otherwise be preserved uncontaminated? We have hope, and therefore we are willing to stay in the Union; the Worcester people have no hope, and are therefore ready, acting boldly upon their convictions, to go at of it: our correspondent has no hope, and why should be not be ready to go out of it? If we cannot untie this Gordian knot, in Heaven's name let us cut it at once! We are willing to work away with it a little longer. Again, see whither this writer's loose way of presenting the question leads him. He talks of "a shameful desertion of our principles and our duty" in acquiescing in Slaveryextension. Well, for that matter, acquiescense is

We suppose that, since he does not desire its dissolution, our correspondent will admit, putting Slavery out of the question, that from the Union are derived certain substantial advantages. We certainly think so. We believe the main idea of a Federal Union of separate Commonweal he to be politically just. We do not believe that the great statesmen who framed the Constitution were deluded by a sounding fallacy or by "a glittering generality." We believe, and reason teaches us to believe, that "in union there is strength." Now, we are not ready to throw away these advantages nor to discard this strength. The future holds in it good bap and sorrow. We mean still to be hopeful; still to believe that the affairs of earth are ordered by a divine destiny; still to trust something to the influence of sound opinions, of religion and of philosophy. It is true that events sometimes occur which sorely try our trust; but other lands have emerged, in the light of great and beneficent statesmanship, from a darkness deeper than that which now surrounds us. The friends of Freedom have the political power, would they but use it, and they are at liberty to use it for the prevention of Slavery-extension in various constitutional ways. When the North is ready for disunion the North will be ready to prevent disunion

just as shameful now, and yet our friend is willing

note to acquiesce in that for which he believes there

is no remedy but disunion, and yet he does not

"desire disunion, and has never expressed any

"such desire." Is not this "a shameful desertion

of his principles and his duty !"

by wise legislative measures. Our correspondent has developed in his letter quite a new theory. The Union is to be dissolved, not by the saints but by the sinners of the North; not by men who believe Slavery to be wrong, but by these who find it to be unprofitable. Considering the number of "doughface allies" of whom the writer speaks, we do not think there is much danger of this particular kind of wickedness at pre-ent. When it does come, in such force as to be ab'e to second the Union, it will be more likely to save it by a little wholesome legislation. And have they not, also, a few sinners devoted to the mammon of unrighteouspers at the South ! Is it not probable that the economical folly of Slavery will be felt there quite as soon as at the North, and that the conviction of its unprofitableness may then lead to schemes of amelioration ! If so, without giving up these points we shall express to opinion. Whether our own theory, we really do not see that our cor- tell with ead effect at the end of the session upon

respondent has not made out for us a case quite as strong as our own.

The N. Y. Times, just after the arrival of the James Adger from San Juan del Norte, was seized -untimely as the moment was -with one of those unfortunate spasms of fillibusterism to which it is periodically subject. It foamed at the mouth almost with admiration of Walker, and poured cut the most confident anticipations of his final success. The artic'e, indeed, to which we refer, though enjoying the position and typography of a leading editorial, might. to judge it merely from its contents, have been supposed to have emanated from Walker's New-York enlistment office, and even then to have been penned under the influence of a bottle or so too much. That it was, however, a bona fide editorial, and not an advertising puff accidentally and unadvisedly placed in the editorial columns, seems to be proved by the great rejuctance which The Times exhibits to give credit to the accounts of Walker's desperate position brought by the Illinois.

That journal thinks it impossible, since the allies were unable to prevent a force of 170 men from relieving Henningsen on the 11th of December, that by the middle of January they should have been able to reduce to extremity Walker's effective force of 800 men with which, subsequently to the relief of Henningsen, he had, according to the advices by the James Adger, compelled the Costa Ricans to abanden Rivas. If our cotemporary will take the pains to read with care the interesting letters about Walker's affairs contained in our yesterday's paper, the one dated San Francisco, Dec. 22, and written by a gentleman who left Nicaragua in the Orizaba on Dec. 8 or 9, the other dated Aspinwall, Jan. 19, and covering the period after the departure from Nicaragua of the writer of the first letter-that journal will find that, by giving too much trust to the locse reports of Walker's friends, it has been led into a very false estimate of Walker's real strength-and that, reluctant as it may be to be lieve it, the accounts brought by the Illinois of Walker's desperate condition are exactly what might have been expected.

It appears from the letter of our California correspondent that the effective force under Henningsen, at the time he was besieged in Granada, was about 350 men. The force which Walker was able to muster, including Hornsby's command, to dispute with the Costa Ricans under Cañas the possession of the 1sthmus, was about 400 men. These, with six or seven hundred sick and wounded, women and children, placed at first on the island of Ometepe, where many of them perished, the survivors being afterward removed to Virgin Bay. constituted on the 25th of November last Walker's entire force, except the two companies of about 40 men each stationed on the San Juan River, and afterward kiled or taken prisoners by the Costa

Previous to the relief of Henningson, Walker's effective force, through the operation of fever, cholers, starvation, and engagements with the Costa Ricans, dwindled down to 138 men, which sufficiently explains why he delayed so long any attempt to relieve Henningsen. By the Orizaba he received 97 recruits from San Francisco, and about the same time he was joined by 250 from New-Orleans and 29 from New-York-the same whom the California passengers by the Orizaba met while descending the San Juan. Thus strengthened, and having now a force of 514 men, he marched upon St. George, near Rivas, which latter place had been for some time previously occupied by some 600 Costa Ricans under Cañas. Such was the state of affairs about the 8th or 9th of December, when our San Francisco correspondent left

Nicaragna. The ailies employed in besieging Granads were originally, as appears from our Aspinwall correspondent, some 1,700 men in all; but a dispute baying arisen between Zavala, who commanded the Guatemalans, and who wished to storm Henningsen's position, and Belloso, the commander-inchief, who was unwilling to risk an assault, Bellose marched off with the main body leaving Zavals with some 500 to continue the siege. Nor was this the only advantage accruing to the fillibusters from this dispute, since in consequence of it Canas had been sent for to arrange matters, and had marched toward Granada, leaving Rivas to be occupied by Waiker.

Thus left for the moment in quiet possession of the Isthmus, Walker sent Colonel Waters with a portion of the recruits lately arrived, to relieve Henningsen. This was effected with a loss, as stated, of 85. Waters's own dispatch admits a loss of about forty, while the whole remaining force under Henningsen thus rescued did not exceed sixty. If we add the few recruits which arrived by the Sierra Nevada, and suppose no further loss by sickness or hunger, Walker's effective force at the beginning of the year could not have amounted to 500 men.

Cañas, meanwhile, had assumed the command of the allied forces, and had retraced his steps toward Rivas, while General Mora with a thousand men or more and the lake steamers at his disposal, was preparing an attack from Virgin Bay. Under these circumstances the only possible chance by which Walker could save himself from surrendering at discretion seems to be that he may possibly effect an escape on board either the Sierra Nevada or the

We have never been able to understand why, upon the death of a member of either branch of Congress, both Houses shou'd instantly adjourn for twenty-four hours to consider the event, and for twenty four hours longer to assist at the obsequies, which are usually concluded in two or three. We would not interfere with the indulgence of a private grief, but we have never observed that honorable gent'emen were bathed in tears during the intermission; we would not prevent a proper expression of respect for the memory of the deceased, but that respect is fully published by the resolutions always adopted and entered upon the records; we would not restrain members from retiring for a season to meditate upon the shortness of life and the mutability of human affairs, but we have never noticed that they returned from these seasons of seclusion with any deeper sense of their responsibilities, or with any determination better to improve the fleeting moments. It is evident, therefore, that, for all purposes, practical, respectful or penitential, such adjournments are of no use in the world. On the other hand, it seems a pretty hard care that 62 Sepators and 234 Representatives specially deputed to attend to the public business, and amply paid for attending to it, should, upon every occasion affording not an excuse but a pretext, desert that duty and leave the concerns of the country to take care of themselves. When the session is limited in length, and the business aforesaid pressing, the case is barder still. When these interruptions are frequent-and how frequent they are becoming our readers must have noticed—they

multitudes of bills, both of a public and private nature, lost for want of time in which to consider them. We have just had an instance of this misapprepriation of the public time in the adjournments occasioned by the death of Mr. Brooks, and hardly a session passes in which these worse than useless formalities are not indulged in. We could get along well enough with the hypocrisy and the simulation, but we cannot by any means regard with approval such a squandering of precious hours.

The English are a people greatly devoted to fuperal solemnities, which they have reduced to a sort of fine art, with its regular professors, who graduate the sable display by the rank and wealth of the deceased. But the English Parliament has never thought it at all necessary to adjourn upon the occasion of the death of a member. This token of respect is rarely paid, and never except to personages of the highest rank, or to those who have rendered signal services to the nation. The etiquette which we have established upon such occasions is, we believe, exclusively American; and we cannot help thinking that the pertinacity with which it has been adhered to may be justly attributed rather to the desire for a holiday, than to feelings either of sorrow or respect. The custom is still further to be deprecated because it banishes all distinctions and pays the same honors to the mean and unfaithful which it renders to the high-minded and devoted Representative. To the vilest member gone to his account the House affords the identical homage which it shows to one of lofty talents, of eminent usefulness and of unspotted integrity.

Nor are there precedents wanting for the abplition of this custom. We recollect an instance in which a State Legislature, being sorely pressed for time, and having already exhausted the public patience, refused to adjourn upon the death of a member, although the usual resolutions were passed, and the funeral was attended by both branches. We cannot see why this precedent should not be adopted at Washington. Weak people may consider us very unfeeling; but until they show us what possible good these adjournments effect we shall continue to believe that they are sgainst sound policy, inconsistent with economy, and detrimental to the public interest.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1857.

The funeral ceremonies of Preston S. Brooks attracted a large crowd to Congress to-day. The President, Heads of Departments and members of the Judiciary were present; also, Mr. Buchanac. The preceedings were somewhat marred in the House by an indiscreet reference of Mr. Savage to the Somper affair which excited much resentment on the Republican side of the House and was discountenanced by others as most inappropriate and offensive. Many left the Chamber, feeling insulted by these remarks, and attempts were made to suppress or qualify them. Referring to that brutal assault, he said distinctly, "the world has ever 'since approved and applauded the wisdom and

'justice of the deed." A Cabinet meeting which was ordered for this morning was postponed on account of the obsequies. Mr. Buchanan has heard patiently all suggestions concerning the new Administration, and when a distinguished Southern Senator intimated that he had not responded to epinions which had been offered, he replied by saying that he came to listen and would receive all the advice his friends had to give, and then return to Wheatland, assuming the responsibility of making his own Cabinet. This declaration has acted as a damper upon obtrusive counsel. He will probably leave here on Wednesday next. Senator Benjamin is now regarded as out of the ring. The Louisiana delegation in the House called upon Mr. Slidell, who was understood to favor Berjamin's pretensions, with a protest against such selection, and he has yielded his first inclination. They have recommended Penn, formerly a Member of Congress, for Postmaster-Ger eral. Reverdy Johnson is now most urged to represent the Old Line Whigs in the new Administration, as Attorney-General, and with much ac-

The President has issued cards for a state dinner honor of Mr. Buchanan, on Saturday, to which h's Cabinet and other prominent persons have been invited. The whole Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Davie, whose wife has been critically ill. and Dobbin, whose health is delicate, called on Mr. Bucharan in their private capacities yesterday, according to Washington etiquette.

It is now supposed that the general testimony before the Investigating Committee will be closed about the beginning of next week. Perhaps the inquiry may be subsequently extended by special examinations. Afterward the report will be made up by the Chairman and submitted to the Committee, when they will determine whether it embodies their views satisfactorily, or whether dissenting reports may become necessary. No order of any kind direct or indirect has been made in regard to Smonten yet, nor was the Sergeant-at-Arms instructed to bring him to the Capitol for any purpose. If they determine to examine him as a witness under the new law, he will be first released from present custody in contempt and then summoned de novo.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1857.

There is an immense assemblage at the Capitel.

The death of Mr. Brooks was announced in the Senate by Mr. Evans. He was followed by Messrs. Hunter and Teombs in feeling and eloquent remarks. In the House Mr. Keitt announced the death of his colleague, and was followed by Messrs. Quitman, Campbell of Ohio, Clingman and Savago. The last incidentally instified the attack on Mr. Sumner, which was evidently distasteful to his listeners.

The fineral observances are progressing.

The Navy Department has been officially advised that, from experiments made on the steamer San Ja

The Navy Department has been chically advised that, from experiments made on the steamer San Jacito, the Japanese coal stands in the first class of steam-generating coals, and that when properly mined from broad veins of sufficient depth it will be found to the best coals of America and Europe.

The galleries and lobbies of the House of Representations are more than odding the coal data.

atives were more than ordinarily crowded to any. Mr. Savege was not one of the speakers selected for the occasion, and his allusion to the assault in the Senate is regretted, especially by Mr. Brooks's immediate

friends.

After the funeral procession had passed from the House Mr. Buchanan was surrounded by friends of both sexes, who seized this occasion to pay him their Gov. Whe arrived here to day.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION. SENATE WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1857.

Mr. TRUMBULL pre-eated the credentials of the Ion. James Herian, elected Senator from Iowa, who Mr. TRUMBULL pre-eated the credentists of va-Hon. James Herian, elected Senator from Iowa, who qualified and took his seat.

The official notification of the death of the Hon. Provide S. Brocks having been received from the House, a cubey was pronounced by Mr. EVANS, who ex-pressed his regret that this tribute to the managery of the deceared could not be paid by his worthy cel-

league, Mr. Butler; but the deep affliction which this sad event has eccasioned him, in the loss of a dear friend and relative, had unfitted him for the perform-

Mr. HUNTER, while people would not be lost upon the hoped that this sad lesson would not be lost upon the living. When standing around the lifeless form of a living. When standing around the lifeless form of a deceased associate, we learn to appreciate, as we are deceased associate, we learn to appreciate, as we are selementy reminded of, the great brotherhood of humanity. Detraction should now cesse to have an object at which to aim its shafts; for when one has paid the last debt of nature, he has settled his account with man.

Mr TOOMBS spoke briefly of the manly virtues of

the deceased, but without concluding his remarks to sumed his seat, being completely overcome by his feel

The usual resolutions of sympathy and regret were then adopted, and the Senate adjourne

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KEITT announced the death of Mr. Brooks, saying that his disease was acute inflammation of the throat, and so swift and fatal that even his medical advisors believed him to be in no danger until within the briefest possible period of the time of his decease. Mr. Brocks was born in Edgefield District, South Carolina, in 1819, and had served in the Legislature of that State, and in the Mexican war had rendered gallant service. He was sent to Congress as the representative of a prend and gallant constituency, whise history has been illustrated by the virtue, statesmanship and elequence of Robert Goodioe Harper, John C. Calboun and George McDuffie. He spoke of his long and intimate relations with the deceased, who in his bearing was fank and honest, in dispute severe, and in friendship delicious. Mr. Brooks has left a wife and four children. Within the sanctity of that home he would not intrude, but would supplicate Heaven to furnish balm to their crushed and bleeding hearts. Earth never pillowed on its bosom a truer son, nor Heaven opened wide its gates to receive a manifer spirit.

Mr. KEITT then submitted a series of resolutions expressing the deep sensibility with which the House had received the intelligence of the death of Mr. Brooks; tendering to the family of the deceased the sympathy of the Rouse; and resolving that the members, in token of respect, wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

These resolutions were subsequently unanimously

thirty days.

These resolutions were subsequently unanimously

adopted.

Mr. QUITMAN added a few words to the tribute Mr. QUITMAN added a few words to the tribute paid to the character of the deceased by the geutleman from South Carolina. He regarded it as just and appropriate. He lad seen Mr. Brooks bearing the trials of the siege of Vera Cruz, as an officer of the Palmetto Regiment ever exerting all the characteristics of a true man and a soldier under all circumstances. Never a morning came here but what he made his salute to his old company de-

old commander.
Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) said Mr. Brooks merited Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) said Mr. Brooks merited the confidence of his constituents because he was the faithful advocate of their political sentiments and the zealous guardian of their rights, interests and honor. His relations with the deceased were such as enabled him to know and appreciate his virtues. He was a man of kird heart and the most tender sensibilities. Mr. Keitt had well said that his friendship was of most extraordinary tenacity. If these elements which are among the highest characteristics of true manhood ever led him to acts which have judgment would decade to be wrong, let us remember that "To err is human, to forgive divine."

Mr. CLINGMAN remarked that his acquaintance with the deceased commenced with the latter's first term of service in the House, and the fact that they came from a district of country united in past and present history; the people entertsining a similarity of feelings and views made them warm and personal friencs. With his own immediate constituents his pop-ularity was unbounded, and coming from a State whose generosity advances the merits of its sons he had already obtained distinction in the public councils. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Clingman said, if to ir sure success a man must be an adept in the arts of deception and bypocrisy, Mr. Brooks was not suited for such a station, as no man was more frank and

manly.

Mr. SAVAGE did not approve of much talking at any time, but he would do injustice to his feelings and those of his constituents by remaining silent on this sad occasion. History records but one Thermopylas, but there ought to have been another, and that for Preston S. Brooke. Brutus stabbed Casar in the capitol; and whatever may be thought of the justice and wisdom of the deed, the world has ever since approved and applanded the act. So shall the scene in the Senate chamber carry the name of the deceased to all future generations, long to be remembered after all here are forgotten, and when these proud walls shall have crumbled into ruins. Had he been permited to choose his own death, he (Savage) was convinced he would have fallen in some great battle for public freedom; but it was not for him to question the wisdom

of Omnipotence.

After a brief recess, the corpse was brought into the After a brief recess, the corpse was prought into the branches of Corgress, the President and Cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme Court, Mr. Buchanan and others, the Rev. Mr. Waldo, Chaplain of the House, delivered a brief discourse (making no allusion to the deceased) from the words of our Savier to the thief on the Cross: "This day thou shall be with me in Paradise"—the object being to justify Christ in making hat declaration to the penitent, and to show the necessive contents.

ity or repentance.

The House shortly afterward adjourned, and the remains of Mr. Brooks were deposited in the Congres-

FROM ALBANY. Jan. 29, 1857.

A Democratic caucus was held this evening to nominate a United States Secator. It was called to order by Judge Scott of Saratoga. Senator Kelly was elected President, and James S. Sluyter of New York, and Mr. Clinten of Eric, Secretaries. Mr. Sluyter declined the honor, when Mr. Arthur Woods was substituted in his place.
Senator Wadsworth presented the name of Daniel

E. Sickles.

Mr Floyd Jones named George W. Clinten of BufMr Floyd Jones named George W. Clinten of Buf-

falo, saying that this hence was entirely unsought by Judge Clinton, but that he presented his name at the request of several Democrats outside of the Legisla-ture, as well as inside. Judge Clinton, he said not cally inherited an illustricus name, but, by his own un-flinching integrity, had endeared himself to a party

hat was proud to own him.

Mr. Allen of Rensselaer named David L. Seymour.

Senator Kelly nominated Amasa J. Parker.

Mr. Kivlin of New York nominated Fernando Wood. Mr. Jones moved to take a viva voce vote.

Mr. Mahon moved to amend so as to take the vote

bly will hold a caucus to morrow evening, for the pur-pose of nominating a candidate for United States Senator.

The closing exercises of the Normal School took

the evering exercises of the Normal School coupling this afternorn. The address was delivered by the Rev. E. P. Rogers. There were 28 graduates.

An accident occurred on the Central Road this morning at Jordan, new road, three freight ears having been plunged into the river. No person, however, was

Long & Silaby's extensive carriage factory, Nos. 296 and 252 South Pearl street, was nearly destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. A large quantity of the stock was burned. The less is about \$10,000. Partially

Pat ick Kernon and James Kearney, indicted for the marder of Patrick Carrol in September last by pelting him with stones, have been tried and acquitted by the direction of the Court, for want of evidence to

PROPOSED LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND BOSTON.
ST. LOUIS AND BOSTON.
Sr. Louis, Jan. 29, 1857.
The Chamber of Commerce of this city have appointed a Committee to correspond with the Board of Trade at Boston and the Chamber of Commerce at New Orlears, relative to the establishment of a direct line of steamer between Boston and St. Louis via New-Orleans. The Chamber of Commerce of this city tleeges the active cooperation of its members in furtherance of the proposed enterprise.

DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICA. At 2 p. m. the America was below the Castle, near op-n water, and soon after, probably, proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1857.
Care No. 39-Adolphus Durant vs. Samuel Lawrence et al. Argument concluded by the Hon. Revercy Jenneson for appellant.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAT.

(BY THE AMERICAN PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1857.

The Royal Mail steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool about 1 p. m. on Saturday, Jan. II, arrived at Halifax at 11:45 o'clock hast night. She encountered news weather during the passage. Reports having passed the following ships: On the I'th inst., ship Constitution, of Bath, and brig Athens of Newburyport, bound in to Liverpool; 18th, steamah, Europs, from New-York for Liverpool; 24th, changed signels with the American ship Emerald or Emerald Isle, steering west,

The steamship City of Baltimore arrived at Liverpool at 7 p. m. on Thursday, the 15th inst.

The Collins steamship Baltic arrived at Liverped 6 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 17th.

SWITZERLAND.

The Neufchatel dispute is virtually at an end.
On Tuesday the 13th the Committee of both Houses
of the Swiss Federal Governments adopted the prope-

of the Swiss Federal Governments adopted the prope-sition to release the prisoners.

A telegraphic dispatch from Berne, dated 16th Jag-uary, further announces that the National Council has adopted the propositions of the Commission. by 31 votes against 4. One member abstained from voting. The Council of States has not yet voted. On the par-of Prussia no formal engagements have been made, but it is understood that the King of Prussia renounces

but it is understood that the King of Prussia renounces all claim to the sovereignty and revenue of Neufohatel. The two castles of Neufohatel and Lochle will, how-ever, remain the King's private property and display the Prussian flag, and the revenue derived from their domains is to be disbursed in local charities. The evenue amounts to \$15,000 a year.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The West India mail steamer Tyne, ashore at St. Albans, already reported, still remains aground, the water entering her with every tide. Her passengers had been landed and a part of the cargo removed, but it would take ten days to float her off if the weather proved favorable. She was not insured, and is the ninth steamship that has been lost belonging to that line.

ninth steamship that has been lost belowing to that line.

John Carswell, Henry Cutting and John Lewis, second mate, third mate, and boats, ain of the ship Guy Mannering, have been committed at Liverpool on the charge of manslaughter, in connection with the death of a man, name unknown, with the exception of George. He is supposed to have been a grocer's clork who was shipped at New York as a seaman.

Meetings continued be held throughout the country against the continuance of the tax on incomes at the war standard.

FRANCE.

Feruk Khan, the Persian Embassador, had arrived at Marseilles with a suite of 100 persons.

The opening of the Corps Legislatif was appointed for February 14. The Bishop of Amiens had been appointed Arch-bishop of Paris.

SPAIN.

The news is unimportant.

TURKEY.

The Porte has approved of the financial negotiations respecting the new Bank, which will therefore commence operations at once at Constantinople, with a capital of 8,000,000 piasters.

It is rumored that Mr. Layard has obtained a concession for a railroad from Rustehuk to the Gulf of Sands, which the French and English Governments factor with a view to military purposes.

Sands, which the French and English Governments favor with a view to maitary purposes.

Gen. Cherney has obtained the concession for the Euphrates Vailey Railroad.

A Commission of Generals is appointed to prepare a plan for the reform of the Turkish army.

Constantinople letters of January 6 say that the diplematic conferences relative to the Danubian Prisospatities continue; the third had been held at Lord Stratford's house. The point on which the discussion chiefly had turned had relation to the political classification of Boyards, or noble proprietors of lands. It was the proposition of the Porte te establish two classes of Boyards—great Boyards and small Boyards—but the Embarsadors objected to the division, and resolved that only one uniform class of proprietors of land is to exist. The division would have been a great weapon in the hands of Government.

The Brussels Nord publishes a dispatch from the Russian Government to the Russian Envoy's, of date Dec. 13, respecting the Neufenatel affair. The dis-The Imperial Cabinet caunct but admit that his

Majesty the King of Pruss'a has remained within the strict limit of t is rights, and it therefore does not think that the slightest restraint should be put upon the action of 1's Majesty as to the measures he thinks fit to enloy to obtain the satisfaction he acks."

CHINA.

The China Mail giving Centon dates to Nov. 23 has been received and furnish four days later intelligence than that brought by the last mail. The principal incident during the week was the proceedings of the U.S. squadron, consequent upon the unjustifiable attack made by a party of Chinese upon the Americans occupying the Barrier Forts, and which was likely to involve the Americans with a contract the contract of the co involve the Americans, much against their will, is a quarrel with the Chinese.

THE LATEST. [By Telegraph from London to Liverpool]

BERNE, Friday, Jan. 16.—The final vote of the Federal Assembly has just been taken upon the propesitions of the Federal Council for the settlement of the dispute with Prussia. The Council of State, which, together with the National Council, constitutes the Federal Assembly of Switzerland, having separately discussed the propositions in a long and animated debate, has just resolved upon their adoption. There were eighty-two members voting in the majority. The minority was composed of Mesers. Fusey, Vogi and Pignat.

Paris, Friday, Jan. 16.—The Royalist prisoners at Neufchatel are to be set at liberty, and conducted to the French frontier at Verniers, under an escort of Swiss troops. French passports will be delivered to them.

TRIESTE, Friday .- We have news from Constantinople to the 9th inst. Ibrahim Pacha has beaten the Russians in Circassia. The Russian General was killed in the action.

The English wish to disembark a force at Bassersk, on the Tigris, where the river forms the dividing line between Turkey and Persia.

MILAN, Friday .- The Emperor and Empress of Austris, accompanied by Count Buol and Barons Bach and Bruck, have to-day made their entry into this city. A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid states that

twenty-five political prisoners have just contrived to effect their escape from Valencia. The London Times city article, dated London, Fo-

day evening, says:

day evening, says:

'Chinese advices bring faill details of the operations at Canton down to the 24th of November, and of the continued obstinacy of Gov. Yeh, who, notwidestanding the destruction of the Begue Forts by the English, and the Barrier Forts by the Americans, but issued a proclamation threatening martial law to say of the people who might venture to speak of peace.

'The news has caused an invense of frames is the London tea market. Shanghae exchanges on the occasion are less unfavorable.

Liverfool, Saturday, Jan. 17, noon.—The said of Conton to day are estimated at 5 000 to 6,000 biles.

Corros to-day are estimated at 5 000 to 6,000 bales, with a fair general inquiry at the closing rates Friday.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet and quotations wholly changed. Provisions dull and without variation.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Speculators and the race were actic with great cantion under the speculators and the rat with the existing state of the money market, price where a point that cannot be depended in about the special country. rank do point that cannot be depended as about the separate probabilities of the season become large. The Broker like reports a dell market, and prices of all qualities is lewer than at the departure of the Persia. The sace of west were restricted to 27.46 bales, of which specialises to it, it and experters 260. Fidely a business was 600 kms conding 170 on speculation and for export, the market deaquiet and rather steadies. The following are the effects quiet and rather steadies.